

Indian Community
Projects in Ontario
1972/73

W
O
1

5



Ontario . Indian Community Bc.
Indian community projects





The Indian Community Branch is involved with status and non-status Indian communities and groups to assist them in the process of self-determination and self-development. This includes a combination of Community Resource Officers located throughout the province; a grant fund to provide financial assistance for Indian community projects; and a team of project co-ordinators at head office who act as liaison between the government of Ontario ministries, other governments and agencies ensuring their involvement in certain areas.

The operating philosophy of the Branch is based on the notion that community development is a natural outcome of certain activities. It is not something one does, but something that happens as a result of what one does. Accordingly, the major objective of the programme is to assist the leadership of communities to move progressively ahead and take charge of its own

Introduction

affairs. In the operations of the Branch, the human resource development programme is very specifically tailored to every community. Leaders are encouraged to review their needs, examine their requirements, analyze their problems and define their priorities.

In many instances, the immediate goal may be as simple as the development of a new road, or as complex as the reduction or elimination of welfare dependency in the entire community. Be it a sawmill, a store or a collection of legends, the Branch staff works along with the native leaders to maintain continual liaison with the existing resources surrounding the reserve or off-reserve community.

In every instance the interest of the Branch lies beyond the specific project in the field of human resource development. It may be that in certain instances economic development projects are more appropriate than cultural development projects or vice versa. However, in every situation, the nature of the project itself is secondary to the overall goal of human resource development. This approach requires thorough and complete understanding of the configuration of the community, the human inter-action between the various members of a Band, the nature of current leadership and public attitude towards it.

The Indian Community Branch presently has a complement of 25 persons. During the 1972-73 fiscal year, the grant fund totalled \$1,287,500.00.

The delightful illustrations used in this year's report appeared originally in the Alphabet Book published by the University of Toronto Press in 1969.

They were taken from a project prepared at Kettle Point School (near Sarnia) over a 12 month period in 1967 and 1968. The children, ages 5 - 8 years, lived on the Kettle Point Indian Reservation.

Their superb little book was prepared under the guidance of their teacher, Anne Wyse and with the advice of her husband, Alexander Wyse.

Alderville Indian Band

The East Sugar Island project was initiated in May, 1972 under the auspices of the Royal Ontario Museum.

A permanent display of native crafts has been set up at the Roseneath Centennial School. Project supervision and financial assistance was provided by the Archeological Department of the Royal Ontario Museum, however, items in the exhibit remain the property of the Alderville Indian Band.

Through this project, newly-formed displays will play an ongoing role in terms of general education of the public and will encourage greater awareness and mutual understanding between Indians and non-Indians. Local native people will take greater pride in their heritage and non-Indians will better understand native contributions to Canadian history.

A grant of \$9,000 from the Province will assist in defraying some of the operating costs of the project.

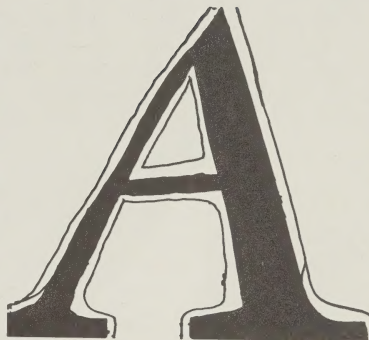
Algonquian Research Project Incorporated

The Algonquian Research Project, formerly associated with the Nishnawbe Institute, upon incorporation, became a separate entity.

A Centre was opened for the collection, translation and publication of native history, literature and music and, in the long term, the project will include a collection of taped and written materials in English, Cree and Ojibway.

The major objective of the project is the revival and preservation of Indian languages with special emphasis on Cree and Ojibway. The documentation also provides study materials for non-native people and a greater mutual understanding will be the final result.

The Algonquian Project received \$25,000 from the Indian Community branch to defray portions of the operating costs.

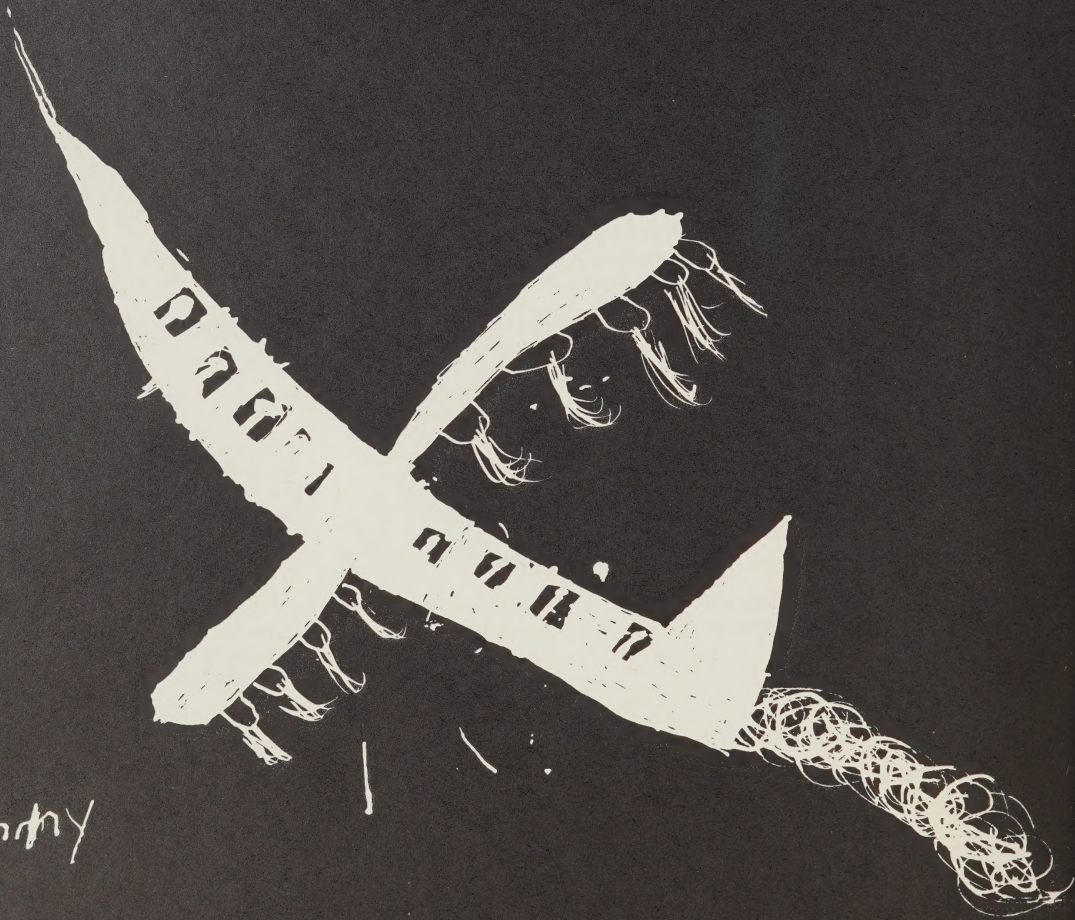


Amik Association

Since its formation in 1964, the Amik Association has been providing local Indian and Metis community corporations with a variety of supportive services. Financial and management advice, assistance in project development, staff-training, public relations and information resources have assisted Indian-owned and operated corporations in the Kenora area to become self-sufficient.

Grants totalling \$73,500 were allocated by the Provincial government to the Amik organization to cover operating expenses.

Kenny



Angling Lake

Trout Lake Indian Band

The Trout Lake Indian Band requested assistance from the Indian Community Branch in the amount of \$1,000 to winterize the Handicraft Centre at Angling Lake. Over the past years, local craftsmen have been producing crafts of increasing quality and the Centre had been built to be used as a workshop and as a display and retailing area. Adequate local funds were not available to winterize the building. For the craftsmen to use the centre on a year-round basis, monetary assistance was required to insulate the building and to install a stove.

The project is a good example of an effective expenditure in that a small grant will convert the centre into a year round operation. The results of this endeavour will be beneficial to the entire community: local craftsmen will be encouraged to maintain and develop their heritage, and groups will be motivated to devote their own resources to community development.

Aroland Indian Association

Incorporated

The community of Aroland consists of about 200 persons and 50 buildings located 14 miles west of Nakina in un-organized territory in Northern Ontario. Although the community is not situated on an Indian reserve, 50% are registered Indians.

During the winter of 1969/70, the Indian Community Branch provided grants for the services of two community workers. Subsequently, the Association became incorporated and proposed to continue the community work by hiring one of their own workers. To enable this project to continue successfully, a grant of \$8,400 was provided in 1972/73.

An additional Provincial grant of \$18,200 enabled Aroland to purchase a trailer and building. This structure, formerly used as a store and residence, is being converted for use as an adult educational centre, corporation offices and social facilities. The revenue generated is moving the Association towards financial self-sufficiency.

The installation of Hydro facilities at Aroland has also brought major changes to the community. Discussions between the Ministry of Community and Social Services and the officials of Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario ensured that the latter would construct and install facilities to bring electric

power to the community. Immediate Provincial financing of 40% of the capital construction costs, under the legislative authority of the Rural Hydro Distribution Act, was provided in 1969.

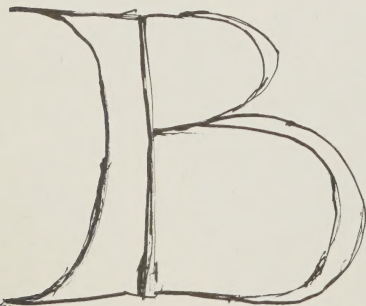
Clause 4 of the memorandum of understanding provided that the administration of mutual organization services will pay the difference between the actual annual revenue and the guaranteed amount. In 1972, a provincial grant of \$1,951.85 covered this payment.

Batchewana Village Corporation

The Batchewana Corporation, in co-operation with the Ministries of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs and Natural Resources has adopted a subdivision plan which will eventually include 41 homes. An underbush clearing project, funded under the LIP program has also been completed.

With assistance of a \$25,650 Provincial grant, the Batchewana Corporation purchased a tractor and heavy duty dump truck necessary for ditching, digging foundations and septic tanks and for water main excavating projects. When it is not being employed on subdivision enterprises, the equipment will be used for snow removal and road maintenance works.

The project permits the Batchewana Corporation to evolve in its role as a community development organization capable of providing basic infrastructural services upon which tangible progress can be based.



Batchewana Indian Band Rankin Reserve

A Provincial grant of \$2,500 was used to purchase the services of the YMCA in Sault Ste. Marie, in connection with the Batchewana Indian Band's Youth Development Program.

As a result of the project, the youth of the reserve have been kept active in a purposeful way. Community spirit became more cohesive and a pride developed in a job that was well carried out. Future plans include the provision of a full recreation plan for all reserve residents with an expended activities' program.

Batchewana Band Industries Limited Rankin Reserve

Batchewana Indian Industries Limited, incorporated in 1971, established an industrial park on the Rankin Reserve in Sault Ste. Marie. To date, three leases have been arranged and two more are pending. The three industries have established operations on the subdivision and, when maximum capacity is reached, there will be over 100 industrial tenants.

The Band has contributed towards the development and promotion of the park by paying all related expenses to date. The grant of \$10,000 made by the Province defrayed the salary and expenses of the corporation manager to promote industrial subdivision and to liaise with potential lessees of the site.

The success and economic benefits derived from the industrial park will enhance the Sault Ste. Marie area and provide employment and continuing revenue to the band in the form of lease money to further reserve development.

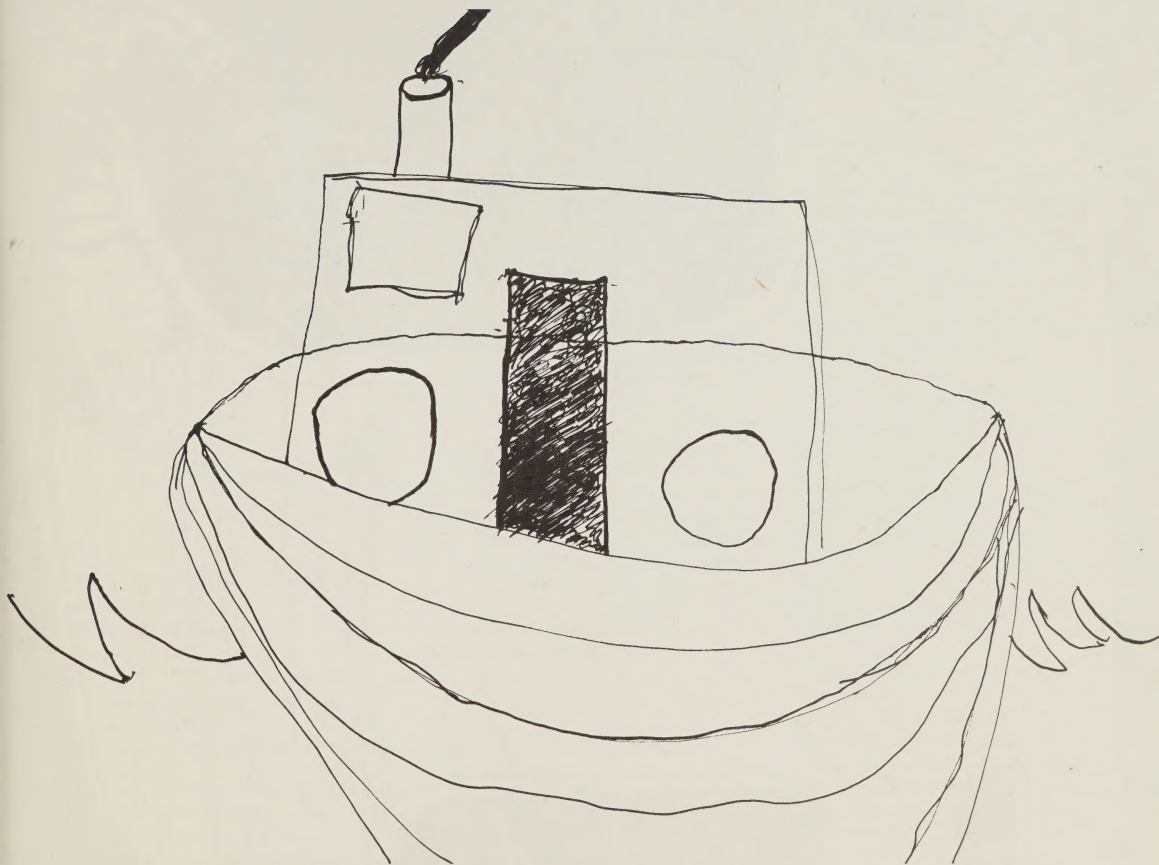
Beausoleil Indian Band Christian Island

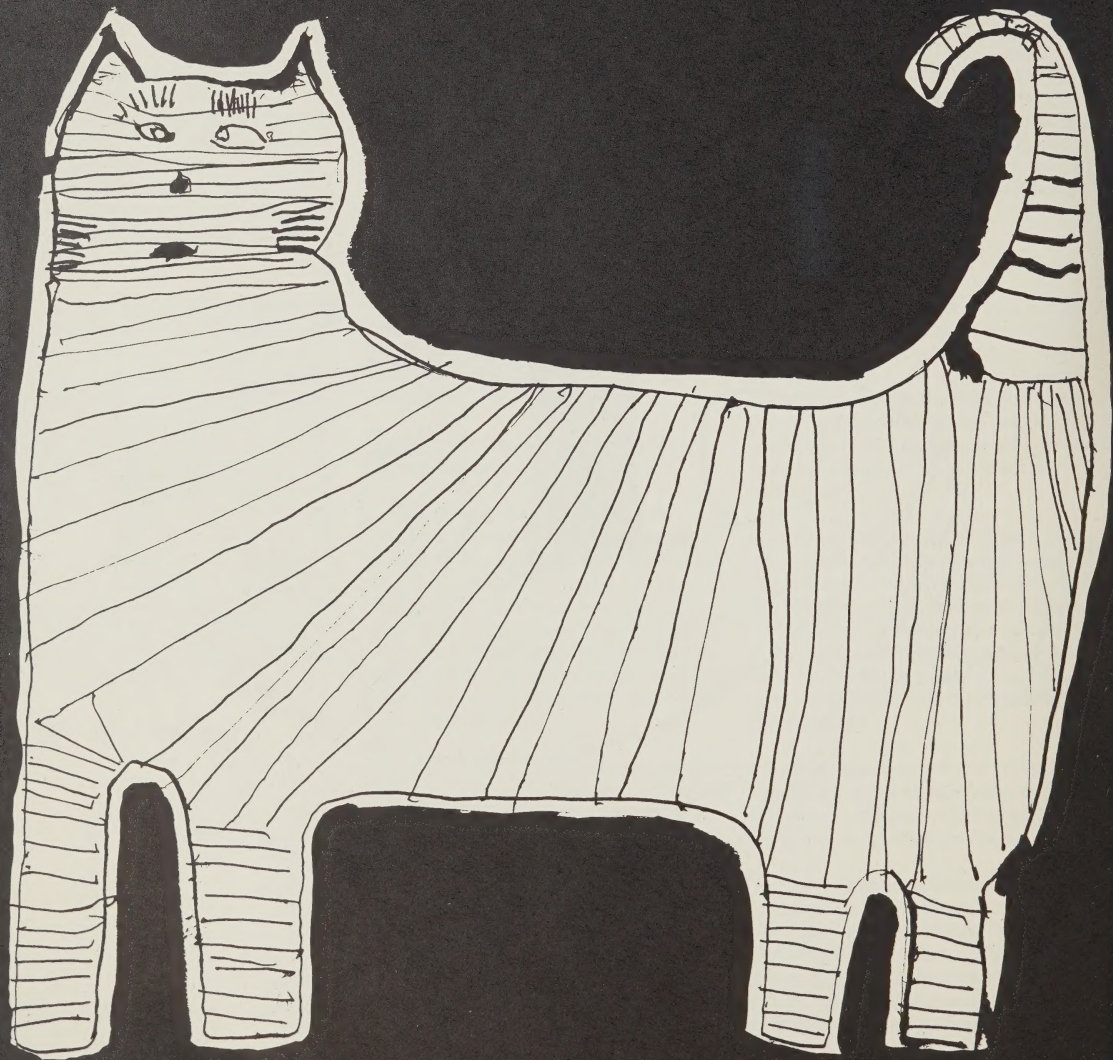
In past years, the Beausoleil Indian band, on its own initiative and with a minimum of external financing, has developed into a vibrant community. A multitude of small successful enterprises have become operational, including a pheasantry and charcoal operation, as well as a cottage lot rental project.

Plans have been made to expand profitable operations. A request for assistance has been made to the ARDA Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. The Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has financially supported the \$18,000 car parking development at Cedar Point on the mainland.

However, situated as it is on Christian Island, the band has difficulty in utilizing rented equipment, because of cross-water transportation problems.

To improve residential communities and provide the necessary services, a Provincial grant of \$18,500 assisted the Beausoleil Indian Band in purchasing a heavy duty tractor to undertake projects of lot cleaning, basement excavating, water systems and garbage disposal.







Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples Indian-Eskimo Association

Founded in 1960, the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples is a nation-wide organization in which natives and non-natives work together to assist Indian, Eskimo and Metis groups of individuals. Specific activities include: research, assistance to groups in organizing self-development projects, communications between native and non-native Canadians through seminars, meetings, conferences, etc., with a view to improving understanding of culture, values, problems and aspirations of native people.

The Indian Community Branch granted \$15,000 to this organization to assist in the operations of the Resource and Information Centre, which plays an important educational role in terms of its wide range of resources available for distribution and loan.

Cape Croker Indian Band

Approximately 750 Ojibways of the Cape Croker Indian Band live on a reserve located on the eastern shore of the Bruce Peninsula.

With the assistance of a \$6,250 provincial grant from the Indian Community Branch, the Band has undertaken an historical research project.

The plan proposed by the Band involves the collection and organization of historical documents, the examination of existing studies, the interviewing of elders and other related research activity. Historians from Trent University agreed to provide academic advice and assistance. A final comprehensive report will be prepared outlining the results of this research.

Central Ontario Regional Amalgamated Indian Development Council

In 1971, CORAID was established by fifteen Indian Bands in central Ontario to foster the development of social, economic and cultural projects in the Georgian Bay—Kawartha Lake region.

CORAID initiated a programme of continual meetings to enhance the sharing of resources and ideas. This approach was later expanded to the point where a manager was appointed and a central office established. A provincial grant of \$20,340 provided core funding for this endeavour.

To further encourage participation and to crystalize policies affecting native people, CORAID began publishing a Newsletter to provide an information flow among the native communities of the region and the Newsletter funded by a \$5,000 provincial grant, will provide impetus for the initiation of new projects which, in turn, will provide employment and develop a sense of self-pride and leadership.

An additional \$3,600 grant was designated for the purchase of a complete portable video tape unit. The use of this equipment will encourage the educational process and increase the transfer of information and it represents a link in an already well developed organization process.

The concept of CORAID is essential to

Couchiching Indian Band

the development of leadership among member bands. As an example, member reserves, among other things, have applied for and received assistance under the Woodlot Improvement Act. Other initiatives have been taken by various member bands.

CORAID is an example of how Indian communities can achieve a high level of development more quickly by working in co-operation with each other.

Chippewas of Georgina Island Indian Band

The development of tourist recreation facilities on Snake, Fox and Georgina Islands in Lake Simcoe is providing band members with pride in their own achievements. On Snake Island, there is a cottage sub-division; Fox Island is being preserved as a park and the band community lives on Georgina Island.

A Provincial grant of \$24,000 covered the purchase cost of a steel self-propelled non-passenger barge. Band members operate this vehicle to transport equipment to the three islands comprising the reserve and to pump out and remove sewage from resident and cottage holding systems. Local involvement in this project has resulted in the assumption of greater responsibility by community members.

To overcome the problem of inadequate transportation facilities on the reserve, the provincial government allocated \$5,613.50 to the Couchiching Indian Band to defray the purchase price of a small community bus which, by providing daily access to Fort Frances, allows band members to take part in activities, recreation programmes and special events outside the reserve. A local band member is employed on a part-time basis as the bus driver.

A further grant of \$11,500 covered the costs of buying a loader backhoe. The purchase of the equipment is part of a programme of economic and social development initiated by the chief and members of the community.

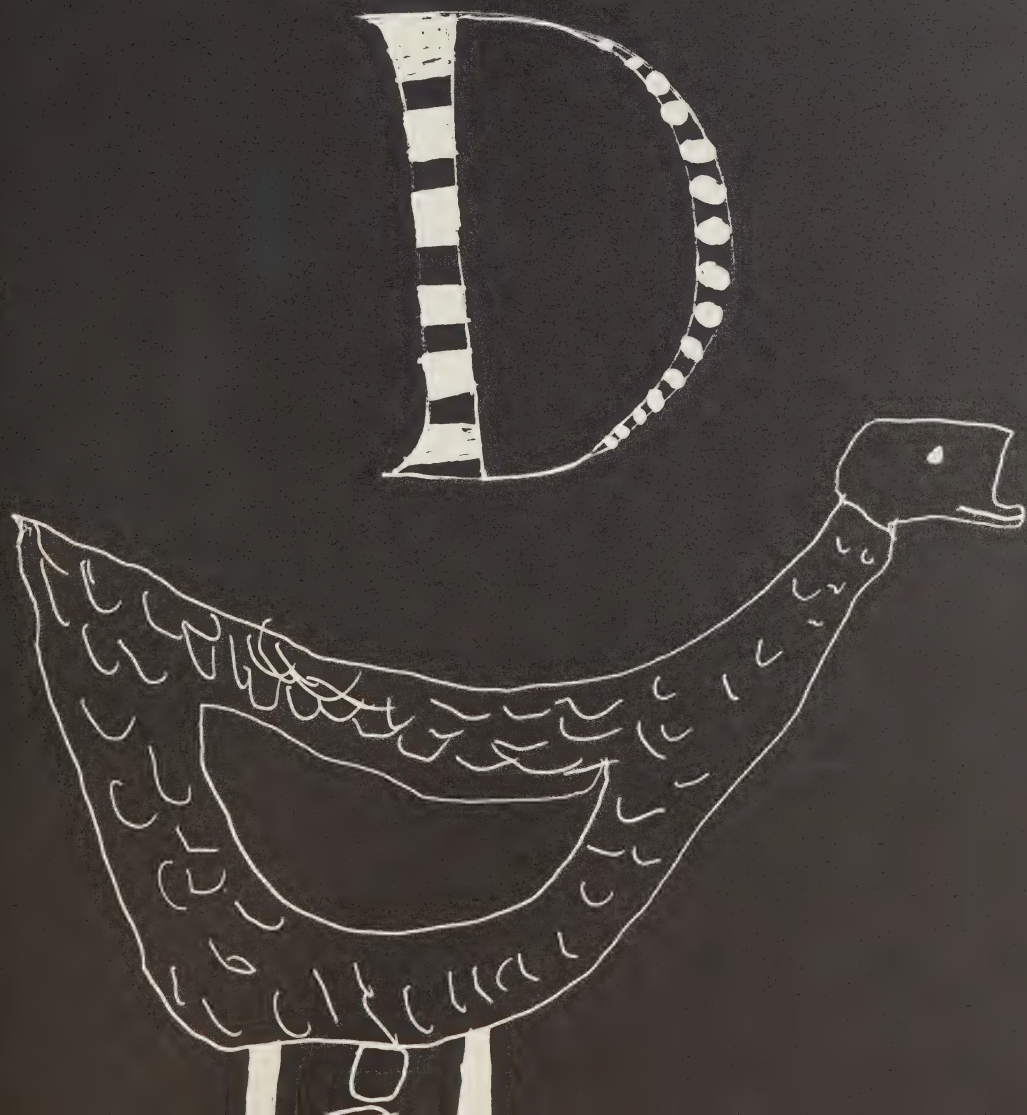
The loader-backhoe may be utilized in many ways, both on and off reserve. The Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has agreed to rent the equipment when available and required by that Department.

These projects improve the physical integration of the community and are examples of a community initiated response to a major local problem.

Constance Lake Indian Band

Members of the Constance Lake Indian Band have felt, for some time, that their economic development interests could best be served if monies now leaving the reserve could be recirculated within the community.

A special committee was organized to study the problems involved in operating a community store. After examining the size of the local market, the committee made detailed plans outlining the cost breakdown of the construction and operation of the store. The project, in providing a source of employment for band members, is unanimously supported by the entire community of the Constance Lake area. With the assistance of a \$12,900 provincial grant, the band proceeded towards the realization of its goal.



Deer Lake Indian Band

In 1969, an experimental project was initiated by Deer Lake Indian Band and involved the training of several native persons of the Sandy Lake area in the use of VTR equipment. Based on the success of this project, in 1970-71, the Indian Community Branch financed the purchase of VTR equipment and covered the operating costs in 1971-72. For 1972-73, a Provincial grant of \$13,000 covered operating costs; including salaries and travel expenses, for two persons.

The Sandy Lake VTR Committee, by providing a medium for the exchange of information and views on mutual problems, plays a significant role within the far northern isolated communities in terms of both educational and economic development. The production and showing of tapes serves an information need which, in turn, enhances local involvement in the decision-making process. This development, by the use of VTR equipment, is an attempt to fill the existing communication gap. Presently the VTR crew are training members from other Reserves.

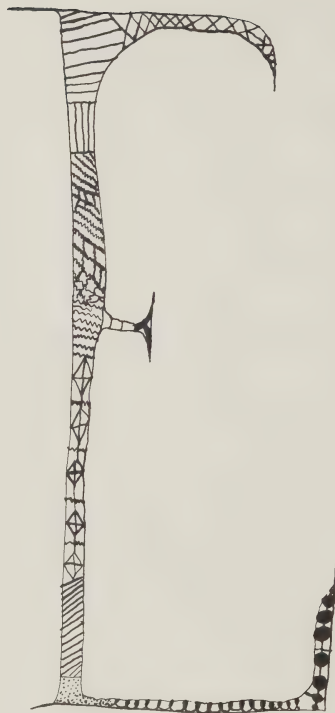
The Sports and Recreation Branch, Ontario Educational Communication Authority and the Indian Community Branch have been involved in this project from its initiation.

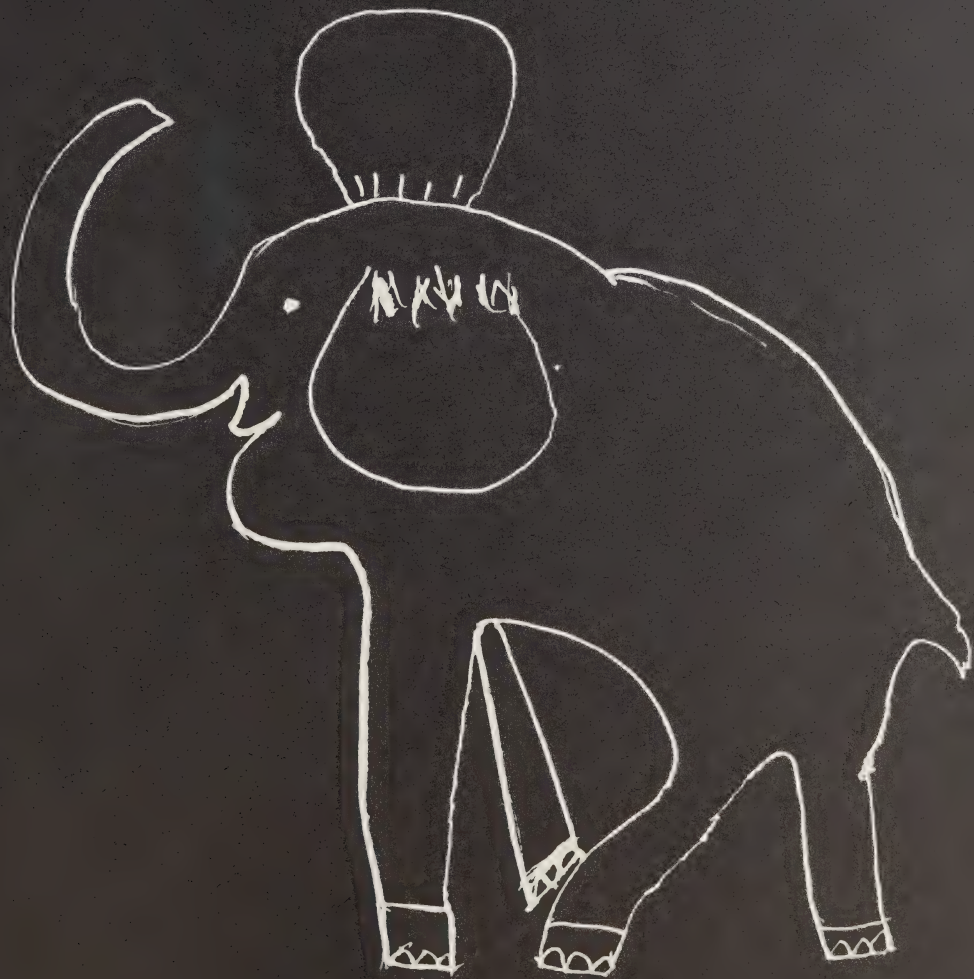
Experimental Housing Programme

In 1970, the Ontario Housing Corporation and the Indian Community Branch, attempting to meet housing needs of low income Indian families, undertook an experimental housing programme. The communities of Armstrong, Dinorwic and Macdiarmid were involved in the local planning, construction and administration of their projects. Advice and guidance from The Ontario Housing Corporation ensured that the houses built were of a high construction standard.

The houses built were occupied before full completion. Further additions were required and in 1972/73, a Provincial grant of \$19,600 defrayed costs of the necessary material and labour. An additional grant of \$6,000 in the same year was designated to cover the special requirements of Macdiarmid. Monies were made payable to Ontario Housing Corporation to be disbursed by installments on the basis of completed work.

The projects have proved to be a valuable community development learning process in that families have been housed and the homes are being managed by local community councils. This experience has led to operation NOAH under the auspices of Ontario Housing Corporation. In addition, the organizations formed are developing as community councils, which are assessing their situation and seeking further community improvements.





Fort William Indian Band

The Fort William Indian Band has developed a winter ski-hill operation and an extension of the Crescent Lake Campsite was necessary in order to make optimum use of area resources. To fully explore the tourist market potential, full-time use was made of the facilities for summer recreational use.

A Provincial grant of \$13,125 assisted the band in the undertaking of the project.

Grant monies were used to purchase a tractor and backhoe to clear pathways and points of access to the Lake. This enhanced the attractiveness and usefulness of the area to tourist camps. The equipment will also be used for projects such as road improvement, in keeping with the stated goal of the Band to become a model to others as to what can be done by community involvement in local projects.

Friendship Centres

The first Friendship Centre in Ontario was organized in 1961 and in the 12 years since then, 14 Centres have come into being. The Centres provide vital social, recreational, cultural and development programmes to Native people in the area in which they are situated. These Centres realized the need for a co-ordinating body, and the Ontario Federation of Friendship Centres was incorporated in 1971.

The Federation assists member Centres in furthering their aims and objectives and promotes the development of new Centres, negotiates with public and private agencies regarding matters of concern to member Centres but respects the right of each Centre to negotiate with such organizations independently. The Federation is available to assist any Centre when requested. It disseminates information, promotes better communications and represents the Centres of Ontario in any national organization.

The Federation is presently setting up a resource information program to inform Native people in Ontario of services and resources available and to provide training on leadership, group involvement, staff duties and financial responsibility.

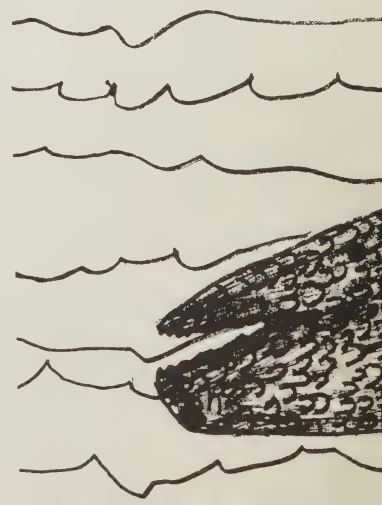
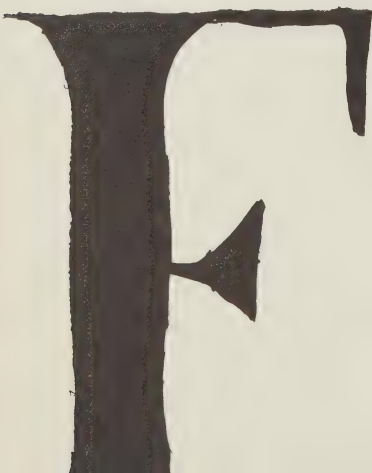
A major project coordinated by the Federation is the Court Worker Programme which provides counselling services to Native people, regardless of status, tribe and creed. (Court workers' duties include translation as well as an

explanation of judicial procedures to Indian people appearing in Court.)

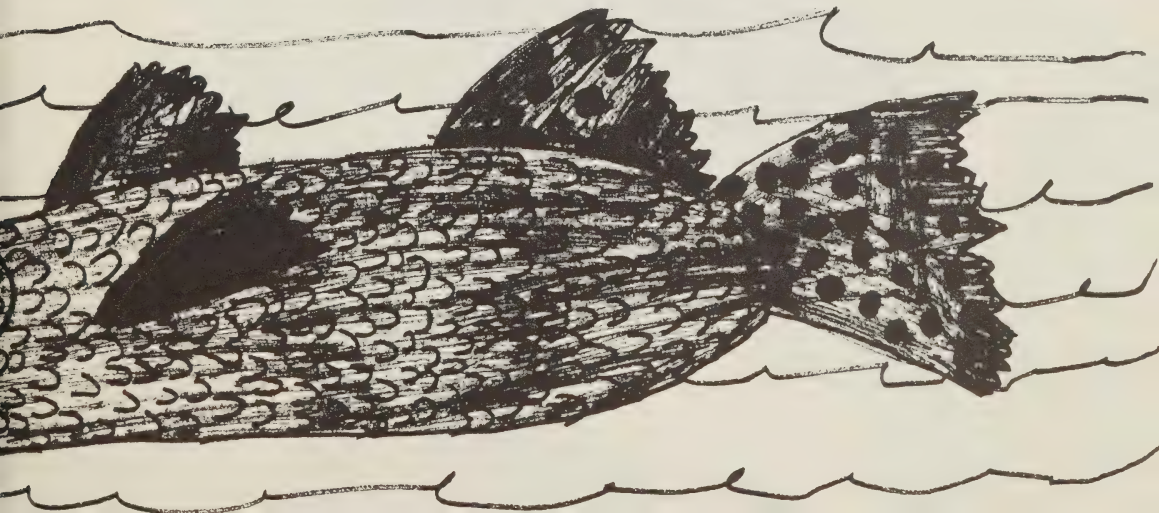
The following grants have been provided by the Indian Community Branch to assist in covering costs of various programmes conducted by individual centres:

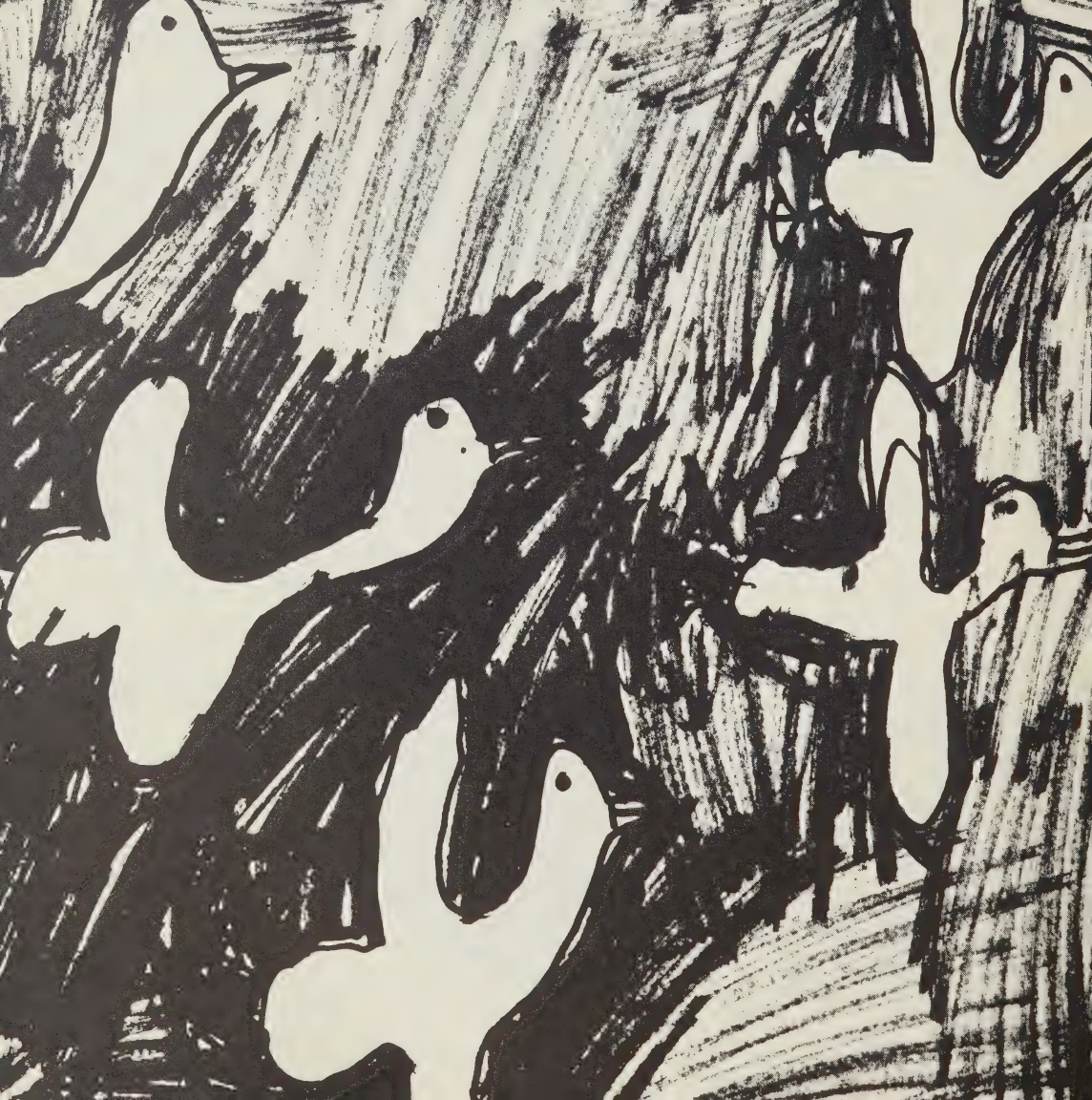
1. Federation of Indian Friendship Centres

a) To establish a Friendship Centre in St. Catharine	\$ 500
b) To defray costs of handicraft materials	1,000
c) Operating expenses	20,500
d) Court-worker programme	60,000
e) Information Services	15,000



2. Canadian Indian Centre					
a) Operating expenses	5,400				
b) Operating expenses	300				
c) "Indian Days" Festival	8,000				
3. Fort Francis United Native Friendship Centre					
a) Interim Funding	5,000				
4. Hamilton Regional Indian Centre					
a) Thanksgiving Celebration	500				
b) Craft programme	650				
5. Indian Eskimo Association (Canadian Association in support of Native Peoples)					
Operating budget of Information Centre	15,000				
6. Indian Eskimo Centre of Sudbury					
Interim operating expenses		694			
7. Kenora Fellowship Centre Court-Worker programme		8,800			
8. N'Amerind Indian Friendship Centre (London)			2,000		
Interim grant					
9. Red Lake Indian Friendship Centre					
a) Youth programme		1,000			
b) Operating expenses		1,700			
c) Radio set, installation & Operating Expenses		4,000			
10. Thunder Bay Indian Friendship Centre					
a) Operating expenses			3,500		
b) Operating expenses			1,500		
c) Abenogesug Nursery School Project			1,800		
11. Thunderbird Indian Friendship Centre (Geraldton)					
Interim Operating expenses			1,100		
					\$142,944





Grand Council Treaty #3

Grand Council of Treaty #3, a north-western Ontario regional organization composed of twenty-two elected Chiefs, is engaged in organizing area Bands for programmes of social, economic and cultural development.

A grant of \$42,000 enabled Treaty #3 to employ a full time Economic Development Manager, to engage a firm of economic consultants, and, generally, carry out an economic development in the Kenora/Fort Frances region.

A further grant of \$3,700 reimbursed the Council for the costs of purchasing portable video equipment. This project involved the making and sharing of tapes on subjects of importance in the area to facilitate the exchange of views among isolated communities. This system of communication has educational value for member Bands and provides a reliable means through which changes in social awareness and attitudes of both Indians and non-Indians can be enhanced.



Grand Council of Treaty #9

The aspirations for improved social conditions and a better way of life are reflected in a concern to provide opportunities enabling Indian people to become meaningful and productive individuals within their own communities. The Grand Council of Treaty #9, as well as other provincial and territorial organizations, recognizing and supporting this trend, are organizing the area bands for social, economic and cultural development.

The project represents a step on the part of the Indian people to play a participatory role in the self-determination of their future. Area band chiefs and their representatives share many common services and plan through this project, by mutual co-operation, to work out acceptable solutions to grass roots issues.

An integral feature of this community project is the retention of the services of resource management consultants who would work with the Grand Council of Treaty #9. Consultants would obtain the full and active involvement of all Indian people, develop priorities and assist bands in the implementation of their respective economic development programmes.

A provincial grant of \$30,000 is assisting Treaty #9 to purchase these consulting services.

Grassy Narrows Indian Band

Wheeled skidders have improved production in the logging operations of the Grassy Narrows Indian Band. Canada Manpower Training-in-Industry Programmes have assisted band members to improve their woods operation practices.

Discussions held with the Ministry of Natural Resources ensured the adequacy of the supply of timber and, according to area staff of that Ministry, the past year's cutting performance of band members was excellent. Potential for improvement exists, provided that there is no reduction in equipment.

Cut timber was sold to the band-operated sawmill for reserve construction materials and to the Boise Cascade Lumber Company.

A Provincial grant of \$10,000 assisted in defraying the balance owing on a timber jack wheeled skidder and incidental operating expenses. The grant relieved the concern about continuous financing and encouraged the band timber operations to continue as a band business.

If additional cutting rights are obtained, the sense of pride which resulted from this operation and its employment of, at least, 20 individuals will foster interest in further community activities.

Indian Crafts Foundation of Ontario

The Indian Crafts Foundation of Ontario was recently formed by the merger of Indian Crafts of Ontario and the Craft Foundation of Ontario Indians (First Nation Boutique). Assisted by a provincial grant of \$53,650, the new organization consists of two main branches — an education branch which is devoted to improving the quality of Indian crafts, and a retail branch to market crafts.

The educational unit sends craft instructors to various communities to assist Indian craftsmen in up-grading their skills and to teach these skills to younger workers. As part of the retail function, the First Nation Boutique at Ontario Place is considering the establishment of a year-round outlet.

The merger of the two organizations should reduce the administrative overhead, as well as provide a means for rationalized co-ordination of the educational and marketing functions.

Indian Hall of Fame Canadian National Exhibition

For the past six years, the Indian Hall of Fame has presented a display of Indian culture, crafts and history at the Canadian National Exhibition.

The Exhibition and on-site creation of various handicraft objects fostered the development of an Indian identity and cultural pride. It also provided an opportunity for non-Indian visitors to become aware of the valuable contributions which Indians have made to Canadian art, culture and history.

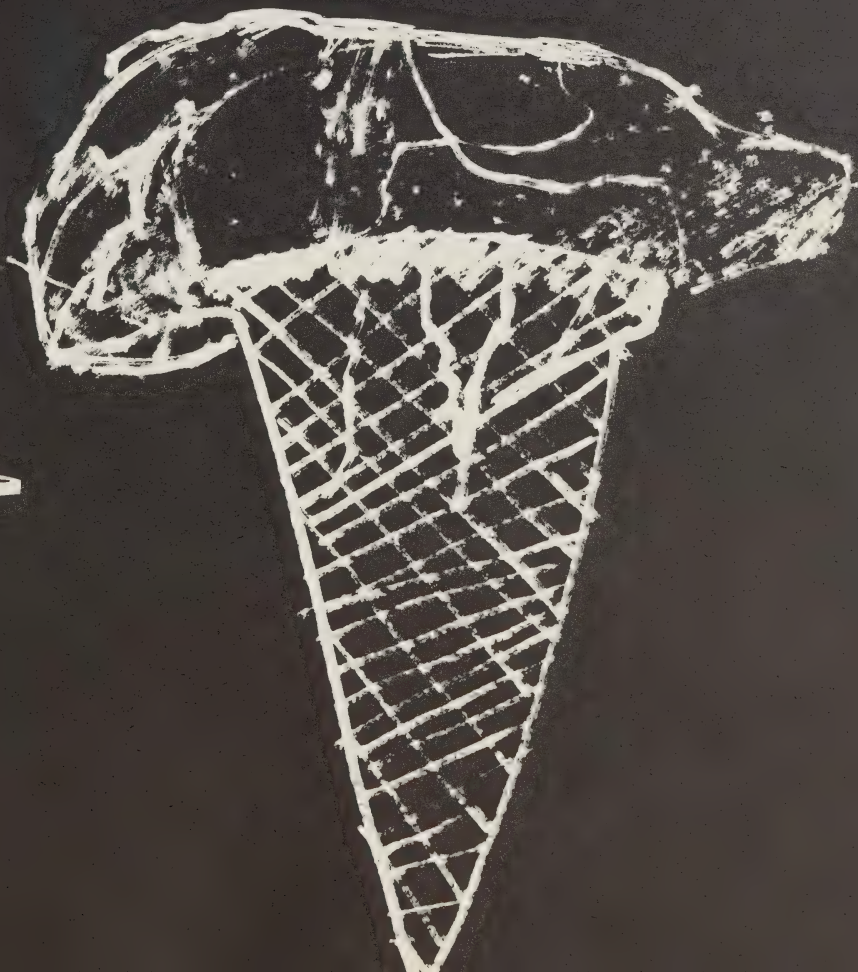
A provincial grant of \$10,000 covering administrative costs, salaries, transportation and accommodation supported nine Indian craftsmen in the on-site creation of various handicrafts. Eleven Indian guides explained these display items and discussed matters relating to the Indian culture and history with visitors to the exhibit.

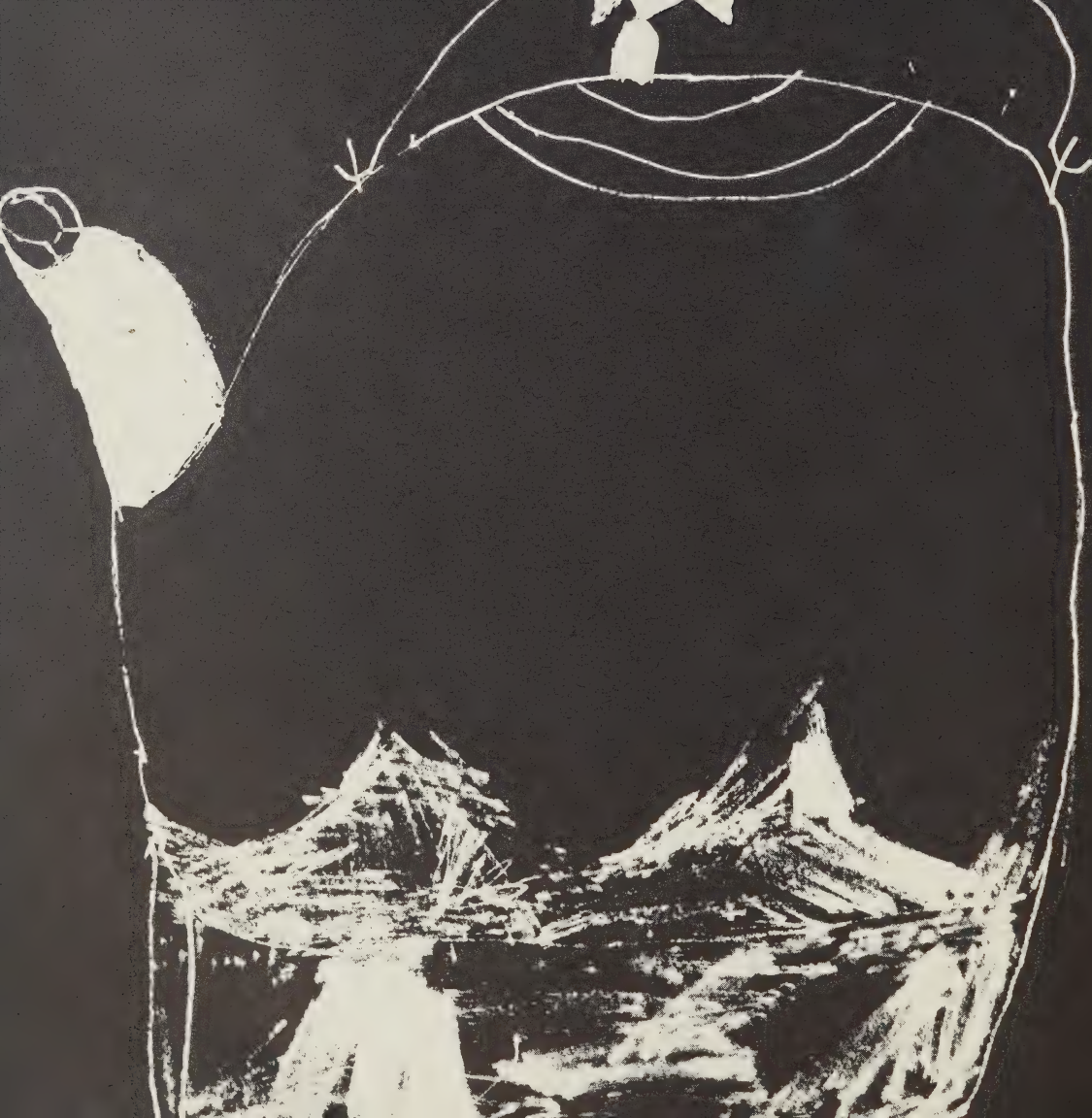
Islington Indian Band Whitedog Reserve

In an attempt to attain a degree of self-sufficiency, the Islington Indian Band has been developing a timber and pulp cutting operation. Last winter a woods clean-up operation was begun to prepare the timber for proper harvesting. No profits were realized to date but sufficient monies were generated to pay the salaries of the men involved in the project.

For the past two cutting seasons, the Ministry of Natural Resources has provided the services of a logging supervisor; cutting and harvesting techniques were taught and the project provided jobs for previously unemployed band members.

A provincial grant of \$6,500 assisted to defray the summer operating expenses of bush clean-up and covered a portion of the required equipment costs.





Keewatinung Institute

Sault Ste. Marie

The Keewatinung Institute is an Indian educational-cultural and research institute with the overall objective of preserving the Indian way of life.

The Institute, which has been operating for three years, has the support of local native people and nearby bands. By encouraging an exchange of views the Institute enhances mutual understanding and respect between native and non-native people.

The Keewatinung Institute has initiated native language courses and developed a variety of projects, including cross-cultural exchanges and library

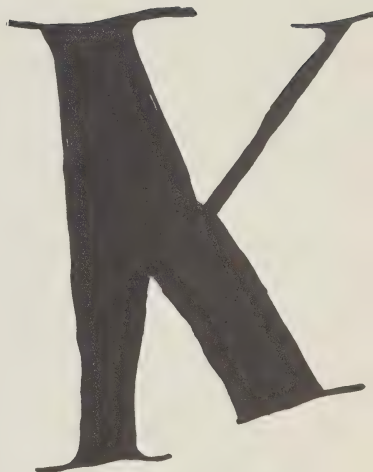
collections. These projects play a major role in fostering native pride and self-awareness. They also provide a vehicle through which native people have an opportunity to promote their own self-initiated programmes.

A provincial grant of \$10,000 assisted the Keewatinung Institute in defraying its operating costs for the '72-73 fiscal year.

Kenora Metis and Non-Status Indian Association

In 1972, a provincial grant of \$9,800 from the Indian Community Branch was made to the Kenora Metis and Non-status Indian Association to develop and implement a Community Information Centre. The operating principle of the Information Centre is to provide the means whereby concerned citizens in Kenora can deal with the major social problems affecting the community. Through its services, the Centre is playing a major co-ordinating role among various associations and agencies in Kenora.

Basically, information is provided on all services available in the Kenora area. The Centre offers office space to agencies with storefront operations and the means to identify and follow up broad community issues.





LIZARD

Lac La Croix Indian Band

In order to avoid loss of revenue in fur operations, trappers of Lac La Croix Indian Band have undertaken to grade and ship their furs directly to the North Bay Fur Trading Auction. Previously, band trappers had sold their furs for approximately 50-75% of their true value.

To ensure the success of this project, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development financed the costs of training two band members in the business of fur grading and marking. When the operations were started, a provincial grant of \$3,000 set up as a revolving capital fund enabled the fur grader to pay the trapper for furs upon delivery.

Lac Seul Indian Band

Using a \$10,000 Provincial grant, the Lac Seul Indian Band has undertaken to construct a large community centre/canteen/store. The financial assistance from the Indian Community Branch defrayed the expenses of the store portion of the building, the costs of the fixtures and equipment.

The operation and use of a community centre, including store, provided impetus and vitality to the community's efforts at self-improvement and assisted local leadership to develop management and decision-making skills.

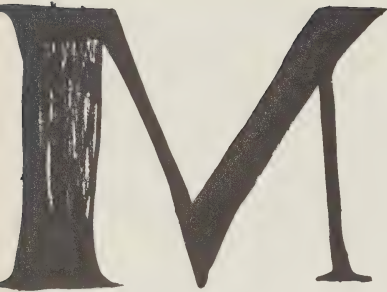
Long Lake #58 Indian Band

The Long Lake #58 Indian Band has long been aware of the opportunities for increasing its revenue, if it possessed the necessary equipment. There are many off-reserve contracts for road construction and other work projects available in the area. It is the intention of the Band to expand its activities to the point where such opportunities can be taken advantage of.

The Indian Community Branch assisted the Band in its immediate project with a grant of \$17,825. A crawler-loader with a back-hoe attachment was purchased to be used for road construction and related development.



Manitou Arts Foundation



In order that Indian people be encouraged to develop their own self-identity, it is essential that opportunities be provided for an exchange of cultural views. The Manitou Arts Foundation conducted a summer school program in fine arts open to teenage students of native ancestry from across Ontario.

The course included instruction in jointly developing craft operations, cultural dancing and singing and dramatic presentations.

The project equipped young native people to relate to their communities and to work with other band people in developing skills related to the cultural content of their heritage. Essentially, young people learned constructive directions for their energies and the ways and means of encouraging group participation.

A grant of \$19,000 from the Indian Community Branch assisted in defraying administration and teaching costs.

Martin Falls Indian Band Ogoki

Because a community store, operated by local residents, was needed, both from an economic and from a social point of view, the Martin Falls Indian Band using a \$9,982 provincial grant has undertaken to provide the community of Ogoki with such a facility. The benefits to the band in planning this project were far reaching; the entire community, during open meetings with the Band Council, determined that the establishment of the store was a community priority and defined all the details of the operation.

The existence of a store means that local income will be recirculated within the community; a modest reduction in food prices will probably occur; and, at least, one full time employment position for a local resident will be created.

Meeting '72

Meeting '72 represents a continuing dialogue between the government of Ontario and the native people regarding the most advantageous way of using available provincial services. The success of Meeting '72 lay with the fact that, for the first time, native people expressed opinions as to how their participation in the life of the Province could be organized.

The positive response of the native community to this ongoing project represents an interest to articulate the Indian viewpoint on issues and policies of native concern and to provide guidance to government agencies.

Because communication is the key component of Meeting '72, the costs of the project are those incurred in bringing together native leaders for discussion and consultation. Provincial grants totalling \$130,000 were made to regional trustees to cover the expenses involved.

"Meshe'Beshe" Indian Dance Team Thunder Bay

"MESHE'BESHE" - an Indian dance team in Thunder Bay, has been extremely well received among the Indian and non-Indian communities alike.

Because the Team has been operating on a part-time basis, it could not cope with all the demands on its time; it became necessary to frequently decline requests for lessons and demonstrations from Indian groups, schools, and the Thunder Bay Tourist and Convention Bureau. A change from part-time to full time operation was highly desirable.

With the assistance of a \$12,000 provincial grant, the "MESHE'BESHE" Dance Team organized a small traveling team to teach Indian dancing, singing and drumming and to communicate various aspects of the Indian way of life to the public at large.

Mohawks of the Gibson Indian Band

The Indian Community Branch, by enabling the Gibson Indian Band to further develop its trailer park, maintained the philosophy that community development is the natural outcome of activities which involve substantial community participation.

The Gibson Indian Reserve located near Bala in the heart of Ontario's Muskoka vacation land, attributes its development to previous community projects. In co-operation with the ARDA Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, a cranberry bog was cleared and planted in 1969-70 for full production in 1973 and an Indian Community Branch grant in 1970-71 aided the initial development of a trailer campsite.

To take full advantage of the tourist demand and the area available for this purpose, it became necessary to expand the trailer park. A provincial grant of \$13,800 assisted in defraying the material and labour costs of the project. Expansion plans include the creation of twelve additional campsites; an access road to service them; beach facilities; outdoor sanitary facilities; and the provision of hydro and water services to individual campsites.

Moose Factory Fire Prevention and Roads Committee

A provincial grant of \$2,000 assisted in defraying the purchase of a used Diesel grader to be used by the Moose Factory Island Fire Prevention and Roads Committee for all road work in the area. Previously, leased equipment or contract road work had been employed. Locally-owned equipment will ensure better roads at less cost, thus providing time and resources for other endeavours.

The Ministry of Transportation and Communication provides subsidies for road work. Along with these subsidies, both the Moose Factory Indian band and the population on the remainder of the Island will be assured of adequate roads, garbage service and efficient transportation.

Muskrat Dam Trout Lake Indian Band

The Trout Lake Indian Band, located throughout six communities in the Central Patricia area of the Kenora district established a community store to serve the needs of local residents of Muskrat Dam. Members of the community have been involved with the initiation of the project and have provided considerable financial support to ensure the success of the enterprise.

A provincial grant of \$5,000 from the Indian Community Branch represented the difference between the total cost of the project and the amount which could be raised locally.



John A Mac Donald



Naicatchewenin Indian Band Northwest Bay

As a self-improvement project, the Naicatchewenin Indian band undertook to renovate an unused school into a community store and recreation centre. Determined to achieve success, the band allocated \$1,000 of its own funds to the project, secured a bank loan and obtained a grant under the Local Initiatives Programme to cover the cost of labor involved. A provincial grant of \$1,500 reimbursed the band for the price of materials to be used in the renovation.

In terms of community development, the store and recreation centre are the focal points of locally initiated programming and organization. The band leadership and individual members see the project as a means of involving the community in making Northwest Bay a better place in which to live.

N

Nickickousemenecaning Indian Band Red Gut

The efforts of the Nickickousemenecaning Indian Band to improve general conditions on the reserve have resulted in two major accomplishments — the building of a community hall and the installation of electric power on the reserve.

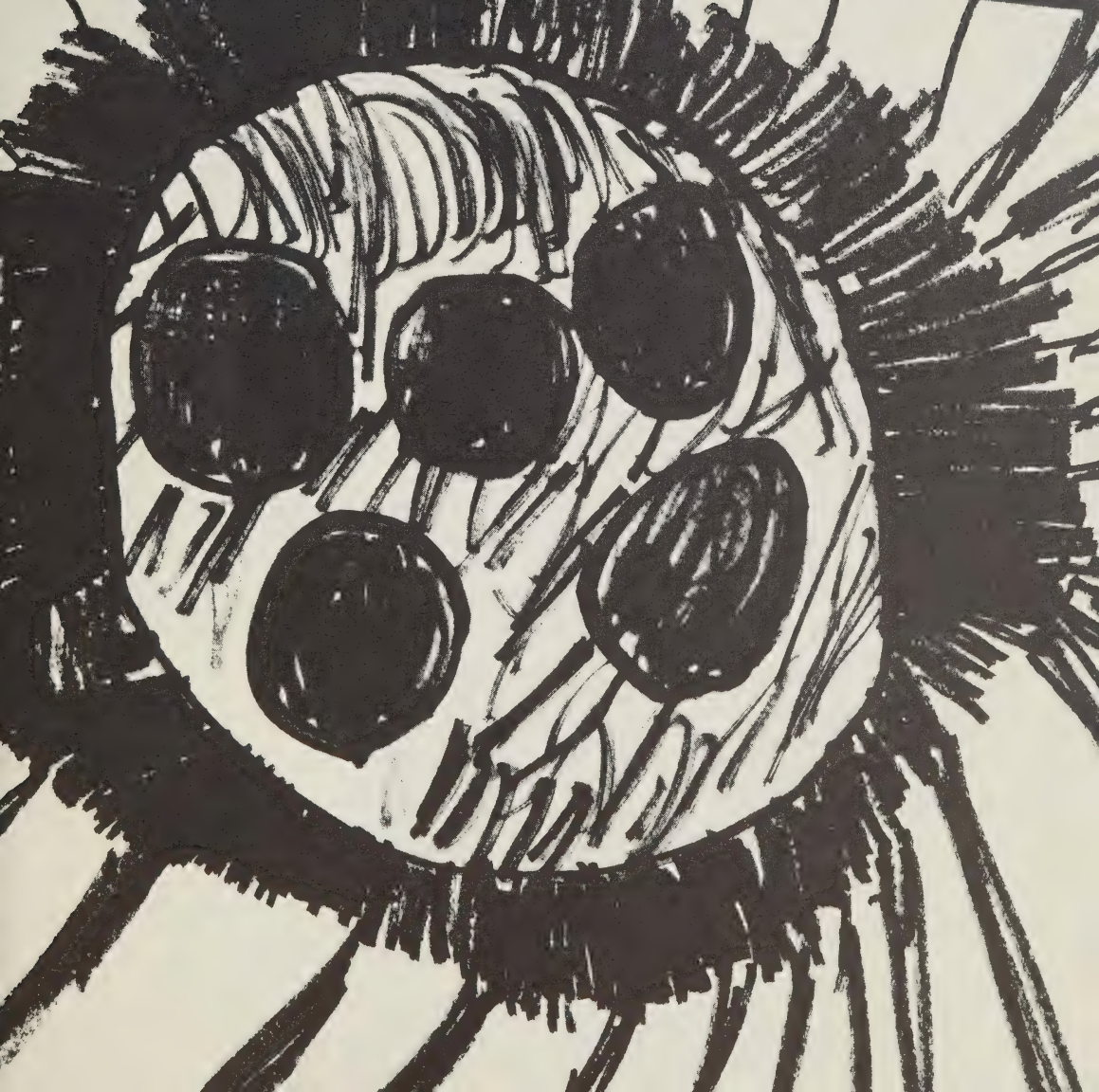
A Provincial grant of \$500 assisted the band in sponsoring a Pow-Wow to coincide with the opening of the new community hall and the installation of Hydro services. The Pow-Wow, held during a two day period on May 27 and 28, was well attended by members of neighbouring bands. The band contributed its own funds to cover general costs and expenditures such as the transportation, food and out-of-pocket expenses of the co-ordinator.

The joint Pow-Wow opening allowed members of the Band to demonstrate to their reserve the results of their work and to encourage other bands to attempt similar projects.

Nipissing Indian Reserve

The Beaucage Point Park Corporation, incorporated in 1971, has been instrumental in developing a tourist park, marine camp sites and in providing an organized method of developing the economic base of the Nipissing Indian Reserve.

Because the five band Indian communities are widely separated cohesive community enterprise requires encouragement to enhance community spirit. The administrators of the corporation and the Nipissing Indian Band have worked closely together on many projects. An all-purpose service truck was purchased with the assistance of a Provincial grant of \$12,000 to provide a centralized garbage collection service to the five communities of the Nipissing Indian Band and to make possible other services which will include snow plowing, gravel transportation and like tasks. Such services, on a fee basis, will also be extended to 150 cottagers on reserve and the revenue generated will allow the operation to carry itself.



Nishnawbe Institute

Nishnawbe Institute, an Indian operated educational, cultural and research centre, has expanded during the past five years into a co-ordinating and administrative agency. In February of 1970, it became incorporated and received grants in the amounts of \$40,000 and \$32,000 for the two fiscal years, 1970/71 and 1971/72 respectively.

The Nishnawbe Institute, by making resources available to both native and non-native people, has developed specific programmes through which cultural and educational objectives are achieved; for example, the organising of the annual Indian Ecumenical Conference, Canadian Indian Youth Workshops, and Cross Cultural Workshops.

By supporting and preserving Indian language and culture, the Institute enables native people to enhance their identity and sense of self-worth. It also is a means by which non-Indians can assist native people to pursue their programmes.

A Provincial grant of \$29,400 in 1972/73 assisted Nishnawbe to defray operating costs, including salaries, administration, travel and consulting fees.

North American Arts and Crafts Association

A Provincial grant of \$600 assisted the North American Indian Arts and Crafts Association in sponsoring a gift show at the Mohawk Institute in Brantford.

Indian owned and operated firms and Indian craftsmen operated approximately 25 booths which served both as wholesale and retail outlets. The three day long program included an Indian talent show, film slides, a fashion show and dance performances. An advertising campaign conducted through newspapers, radio and television communications served to familiarize the public with the program. The project was an invaluable learning experience for all involved, both for the native people in planning and carrying out the gift show and non-native people attending the exhibit.

Northeastern Ontario Native Development Association

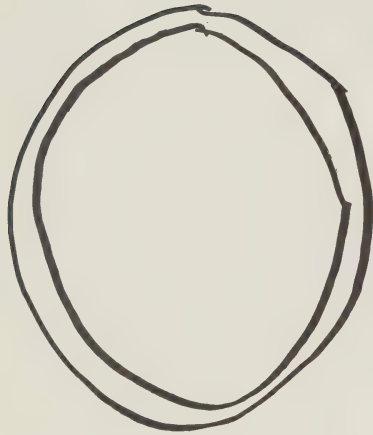
The bands of the Sudbury-Manitoulin area are seeking to initiate economic and social development programmes. As a result, the Northeastern Ontario Native Development Association has undertaken an organizational process to solve some of the existing problems.

The specific functions of the Association include the co-ordination of the economic planning for member reserves; the researching of various development alternatives; the studying of specific problems within individual reserves and the setting of priorities among programmes initiated by various groups in the area.

A Provincial grant of \$6,000 covered initial expenditures and enabled the group to continue progressing towards the realization of their goals. The costs of exploratory meetings at the inception of the project were paid by the individuals and groups involved.



Ogoki River Guides' Corporation Collins



The Ogoki River Guides' Corporation, incorporated in 1972, is a native non-profit organization dedicated to the social and economic improvement of all citizens in the community of Collins.

As an initial project, the Corporation undertook to build an experimental log cabin to demonstrate a way of providing needed, inexpensive housing. The use of local labour and locally cut logs showed that the resourceful use of materials can produce acceptable housing at minimal cost. Ontario Housing Corporation provided technical comments on the project.

A provincial grant of \$4,000 from the Indian Community Branch defrayed the cost of materials not locally available, such as interior finishings, cut lumber roofing, plumbing and fixtures.

A further objective of the Corporation is the development of a community operated tourist camp. The community has long been aware of the opportunities for developing the potential of the tourist industry in their immediate area. Several camps are presently operating successfully in this region and all indications show that there is a sufficient market for more camps. In the past, the native people of Collins, having guided for other camps, felt that they had the experience to instigate their own operation.

As a preparatory phase for this endeavour, a lake management and shoreline survey was conducted by the Ministry of Natural Resources. A number of local people were hired for the project and equipment was rented from the Corporation.

An Opportunities' for Youth Grant hired fifteen community members to create canoe routes, portages and to clean up camp sites in the area. A Local Initiatives Program was used to construct a forty mile long snowmobile trail from Collins to Allanwater. A provincial grant of \$7,000 paid for the purchase cost of six freighter canoes and motors and one large work boat.

Oneidas of the Thames Indian Band

About 1,300 native persons live on the Oneida Indian Reserve at Southwold, 15 miles southwest of London. Unemployment is high and there is growing concern to develop on-reserve opportunities for employment.

A number of projects are contemplated around which new interests in self-achievement and self-determination can be fostered. There is planned the construction of a sewage system, a programme of road maintenance according to township standards, and a basement excavation project for new housing.

A Provincial grant of \$9,000 defrayed half of the purchase price of a tractor with backhoe attachment to be used for reserve road work, basement excavation and in digging and coverage of the garbage pits. The Band, by selling the old tractor, was able to pay the outstanding balance. An agreement with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications ensured road subsidies for machine use on reserve roads.

Ontario Co-operative Development Association

A provincial grant of \$12,500 financed pilot projects in Kasabonika, Wunnumin Lake, Bearskin Lake and Weagamow (Round) Lake to develop a programme of management advice suitable for Indian and Metis owned and operated business in Ontario.

The consultant hired had the responsibility to assess the position of Indian and Metis owned and operated businesses, examine the feasibility of establishing structures to improve enterprises in financial and community development terms, consider methods and consequences of closing failing businesses and to provide advice and assistance, as needed. The project provided sponsoring government agencies information on the results of the investigation.

The supervision of the project was conducted by representatives of the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and the Provincial Indian Community Branch. Quarterly meetings were held with the consultant to review progress and periodically the committee conferred with leaders of the communities studied.

Ontario Native Women's Association

The Ontario Native Women's Association is an incorporated organization representing Treaty, Non-Status and Metis women. The stated objective of the Association is to create a forum through which Indian women can become involved in the solution of their problems and the promotion of their interests.

The Association provides a means through which native women can make a contribution of ideas and skills to the social, cultural and economic development of Indian society. By providing a communication link between Native women, a fruitful sharing and exchange of ideas can occur. This will lead to a rediscovery and development of traditional skills which have been unique to the Indian culture.

Being conscious of the necessity to establish mutually beneficial relationships, the Ontario Native Women's Association maintains close contacts with all other native organizations and co-operates with them to promote inter-organizational harmony and establish a sense of unity of purpose.

The Province of Ontario has provided a number of grants to ensure the establishment and growth of the Organization. A grant of \$17,956 covered the founding costs and an additional \$28,600 covered the operating expenses of the Association for a period of fourteen months.

Parry Island Indian Band

Largely through strong self-motivation for social improvement, the Parry Island Indian Band, assisted by full band participation, developed a marina and tourist park.

The Provincial Northern Ontario Development Corporation reported on the marina development plans in 1971, and found the concept to be economically viable, if capital assistance would be made available. To date, the development has been financed largely from band funds. In the 1971-72 fiscal year, Indian Community Branch grants provided the salary of an economic development manager and covered the costs of initial land clearance as well as road and breakwater construction. The pattern of development has been phased in accordance with Northern Ontario Development Corporation recommendations.

In 1972-73, with the assistance of a \$22,000 provincial grant, a marina was developed on the north side of Parry Island to serve the great demand for this service in the area. There will be fuel, food and overnight facilities, plus boat storage buildings when development is complete.

The band has demonstrated the ability to optimize reserve resources, including the production of maple syrup, and the leasing of unused reserve land for cottagers and campers.

At this point in the development of the reserve, economies are not the primary consideration; of more importance is the support given to an endeavour planned and carried out by the band with little non-Indian involvement. Assistance over the current capital hurdle will not only ensure the economic success of the project but aid in the social relationship between the Indian band and the surrounding non-Indian community.

Pic 50 Heron Bay Indian Band

The Pic 50 Heron Bay Indian Band, assisted by Federal and Provincial agencies, has developed plans to produce leather goods on a large scale. The goal of this endeavour is to sell the leather goods produced both through retailers in urban areas and to tourists in the local areas.

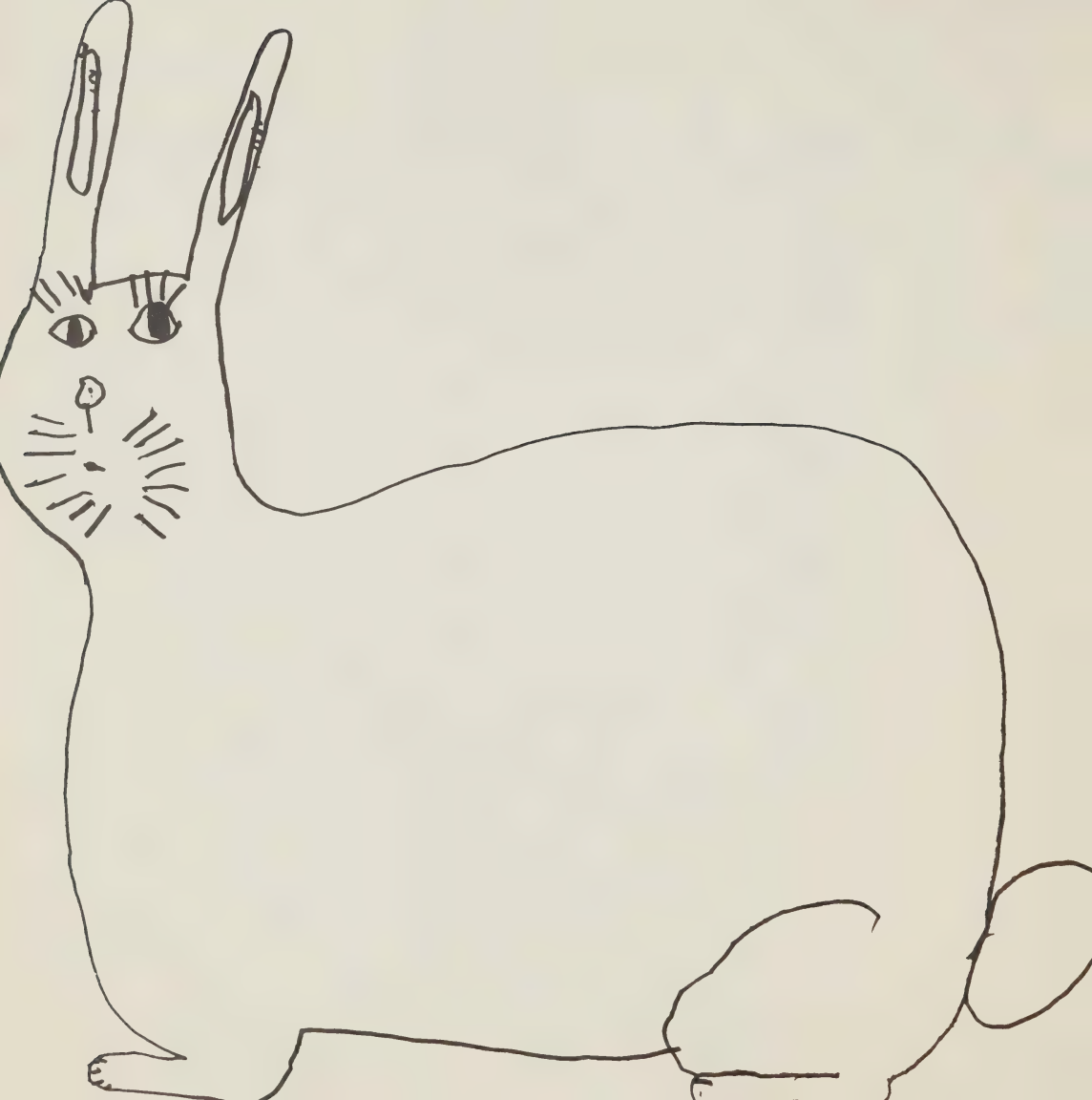
The costs of various components of the project are being borne by two Provincial and two Federal agencies, according to the applicability of their programs. A grant of \$5,359 from the Indian Community Branch paid for the required leather-cutting machines and craftsmen's tools.

The Pic 50 Heron Bay Indian Band is fully committed to the leathercraft project which is, in fact, a community project in the full sense of the word.



PLANTS





**Rainbow Country Recreation
and Development Association
of Whitefish Falls and Willisville**

The Rainbow Country Recreation and Development Association was incorporated in 1972, with the objective of promoting community projects enhancing the development of leadership qualities.

This Association has had great success in terms of achieving its goals: the residents of the communities have been brought together in a constructive relationship and projects beneficial to the community have been initiated. To date, the Association has raised monies through a variety of methods and the funds have been used to clean up the village and to set up a small building for smelt cleaning.

The specific project presently being initiated is the establishment of a Community Centre to be the focal point of the Association's activities. This project will help to develop the community and thereby enhance the self-pride and awareness of the residents of the area.

A Provincial grant of \$2,100 from the Indian Community Branch assisted the Association in defraying initial costs incurred in the setting up, operating and developing of community programs.

**Rainy River Indian Band
Manitou Rapids at Emo**

Discussions among councillors and Band members assisted the Rainy River Indian Band to assess its own needs. It was decided that the establishment of a community store was the first priority in the overall socio-economic development programme of the community.

Financial support for the building itself was obtained by the Band from the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. A Provincial grant in the amount of \$10,350.65 provided funds to cover the cost of a furnace, wiring and fixtures, refrigerators, freezers, food display cases, counters and a variety of other assorted equipment.



**Rat Portage-Dalles
Corporation**

The Rat Portage-Dalles Corporation began operating in 1970 to establish a pulp cutting enterprise. During the winter of 1970-71, 15 Band members were employed and under the guidance of a manager, further arrangements were made for a Forestry Training Program under the, then, Department of Labour. This successful project employed 20 native persons during 1971-72 in cutting operations and bush road clearing.

Through the Local Initiatives Programme in 1971-72, the Corporation Manager secured monies to cover the labour costs in clearing the bush road and a portion of the Manager's salary.

The Amik Corporation has provided financial guarantees, and such services as bookkeeping equipment maintenance and training of employees. A Provincial grant in 1972-73 of \$10,000 from the Indian Community Branch reduced the financial strain on the Rat Portage-Dalles Corporation and permitted its continued involvement in further community development projects.

Saugeen Indian Band

The Saugeen Indian Band purchased a bulldozer with the help of a Province of Ontario grant of \$22,000. This piece of equipment is to be used by the Band Council for road building, construction, site clearing, grading and similar activities related to the development of Reserve land.

A small amount of new employment — both on and off the Reserve will be the direct result of ownership.

The various projects planned will be of considerable community development value: tangible meaning will be given to decisions made by the local leadership and completed operations will be a source of self-pride.

The Band, by contributing \$8,000 of its own fund, has demonstrated commitment to the success of the project.

Sheshegwaning Indian Band

With the help of a \$9,700 Provincial grant, the Sheshegwaning Indian band was able to defray the purchase costs of a tractor and back-hoe. Due to its geographical isolation from employment sources, this band previously has had little opportunity to develop its potential human resources. Now, as a result of owning the tractor and back-hoe, new jobs will be sought, learned and undertaken.

The equipment will be used by the band to clear the reserve and surrounding bush area; and to carry out a contract from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, to maintain the access road which crosses the reserve to the Cape Roberts Community Pasture.

The undertaking of this whole field of endeavour was greatly facilitated by the ownership of the tractor and back-hoe which are at the centre of the entire project.

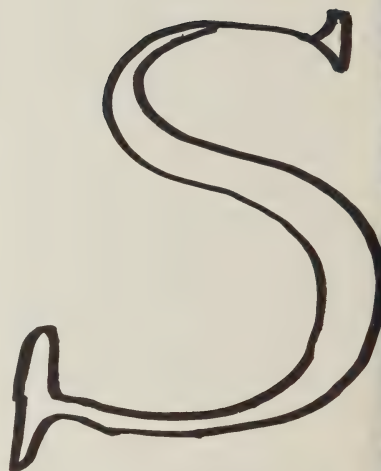
The Shoal Lake Corporation

A provincial grant of \$9,250 defrayed the cost of the salary and expenses of a manager for the Shoal Lake Corporation.

The Shoal Lake Corporation — a community development corporation engaged mainly in wood cutting operations — was incorporated in 1970. The financial position of the corporation has been steadily improved.

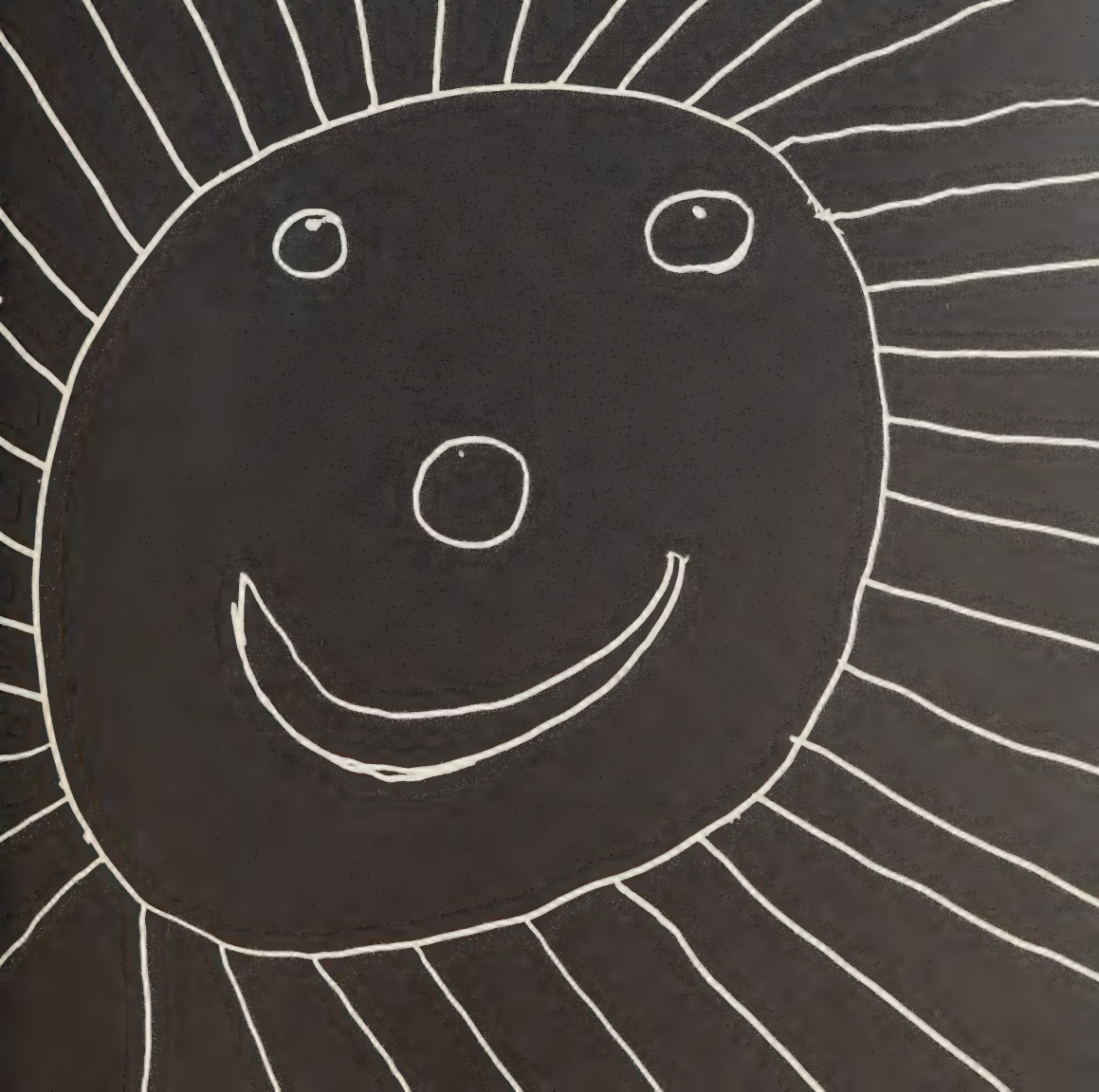
Shoal Lake #39 and #40 Indian Bands

When the Keewatin Fisheries processing plants and ice machine were destroyed by fire, the Shoal Lake fishermen experienced great difficulties. The plant had supplied equipment, packing and storage facilities, as well as ice so



that fresh fish could be shipped immediately to the processing plant during the warm summer months.

With the assistance of a \$5,000 Provincial grant, the Shoal Lake communities were able to establish a main depot. The project gave the people of the two bands confidence to continue the operation and to enter into new fields of economic endeavour.



Sioux Lookout Fellowship and Communications Centre

Northwestern Ontario Communications Network

Communication is a vital ingredient in the development of Indian people and a necessary facet of the decision-making process.

In 1972, the native people in Sioux Lookout, in co-operation with the Federal Department of Communications, initiated a radio network which consisted of six radio sets. The network, upon completion will include twenty-two radios in total, including one at the Sioux Lookout base station. The first eleven sets were financed by the Federal Department of Communications and the next eleven by the Indian Community Branch. Training in maintenance operations was provided by the Department of Communications to native persons in each reserve receiving sets and there are now local native persons capable of supervising future installations.

The Northwestern Ontario radio network benefits the entire region by providing a constructive and successful means of bridging the communication gap in this isolated area. In laying the groundwork for intercommunity dialogue, opening up communities to new social and economic opportunities, the network allows for meaningful inputs into policies and programmes affecting native people. Social implications, such as participation in decision making, leadership, development of local interest in change are the significant goals which will have considerable benefits for the entire northern region.

A LIP grant defrayed the cost of hiring two radio operators, four installers and one clerical staff person. A provincial grant of \$13,000 covered the cost of purchasing five radio sets complete with the parts necessary for full operation. A further grant of \$20,000 financed additional sets and the costs of installation and training of operators.

Translators' Workshop

With the increasing need for government officials to communicate with Indian people regarding services and programmes, the problem in translating between languages has become acute. For Indian people to have a significant input into policies affecting them, an adequate and available translation service was identified as a viable solution. When language barriers are minimized, mutual understanding and respect is enhanced.

A five day Workshop, to provide training for native persons in specific translation schools and possibly lead to employment opportunities, was decided upon and a Provincial grant of \$7,000 was allocated to cover transportation and per diem expenses of delegates, advisors and instructors.

The Translators' Workshop is a framework within which government officials and native people will be enabled to communicate more accurately and effectively with each other. Support of the native language through this type of programme will re-enforce native culture and, consequently, assist Indian people in their own self-development.

The workshops, which are only an initial step in resolving the communication problem will help establish the ground-work from which other solutions can be developed.

Six Nations Indian Band

A provincial grant of \$2,296 paid the salary of one native person from Six Nations Indian Band to conduct a four month research project. The purpose of the project was to collect data of historical materials relating to the history of elective local government at Six Nations.

The foremost aspect of the project is the training in research methodology that the persons involved received. The Band Council is anxious to develop a research centre as part of the Mohawk Institute complex in Brantford and this experience will be beneficial to any further projects.

South Pytiawabik Bay Metis Women's Group Macdiarmid

A Provincial grant of \$2,000 assisted the South Pytiawabik Bay Metis Women's group in defraying the costs of winterizing and renovating their community hall. Community involvement with the project has been extensive and the success of the project has resulted in feelings of growing pride.

Spanish River Indian Band

To support the progress made by the band in the development of the Spanish River Reserve, a provincial grant of \$18,000 was allocated to defray a portion of capital costs of heavy equipment. The grant represents a down payment on purchase of a grader to be used for residential and general community site clearing and improvement. Such provincial assistance has enabled the administrator to provide employment to band members and to encourage community involvement in local development projects.

The balance of the grader purchase price is to be paid by band revenues from a sawmill operation and a year-round road maintenance subsidy from the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The essence of the current project is that the band will have the means of providing essential services to its members. Planned levelling and grading for a future housing subdivision and other related reserve improvements can be done as necessary without relying on outside assistance.

The band has identified economic independence as a priority and is rapidly achieving it under expert local leadership.

Sucker Creek Indian Band

In 1970, a Provincial grant assisted the Sucker Creek Band of the Ojibways to purchase a Crawler/Loader for use in the development of the Reserve. Since that time, this piece of equipment has been in full use.

The Sucker Creek Band of the Ojibways is presently engaged in the construction of eight homes on the reserve, as well as the preparation of the required roads, water lines and landscaping. In 1972 a Provincial grant of \$9,500 defrayed the purchase cost of a truck which made the Band independent of the uncertainty of rented equipment. If, at some point, the truck is not required full time by the Band, it will be used for off-reserve contract work.

The project appears to be very worthwhile, in terms of community development, especially from the perspective of giving the Band the capacity to follow through on its larger development plans. Local leadership conceived the plans and demonstrated the initiative and tenacity to carry them through.

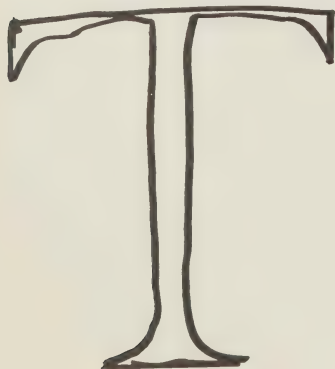
Temagami Indian Band

Bear Island

Guiding in the summer months and trapping in the winter have long represented important, economic activities for native people. Under-capitalization has hindered effective results from such employment.

A trappers' association was formed by the Temagami Indian Band Council to develop an organized approach to trapping. A provincial grant of \$5,000 was allocated to assist in defraying the cost of traps and motor skidoos to be purchased and administered by the Band Council. The grant was intended to fully supply the needs of 7 trappers.

With the assistance of the Indian Community Branch, band trappers have planned their trapping area and are assured that it can support the planned number of trappers. The revenue generated will go towards further equipment to expand this trapping activity as the area can support about 15 to 20 trappers.



Thessalon Indian Band

In the past, the isolated geographical location presented many problems for the Thessalon Indian Band. There is no source of employment and no viable economic base on the reserve. Extensive discussions with band members have lead to the current wish for self-improvement.

The Thessalon Indian Band has indicated an interest in community physical improvements on the reserve. Joint activity by the band members is a sure first step to social development.

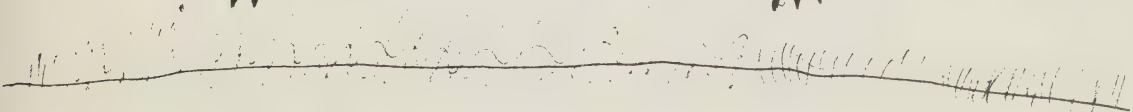
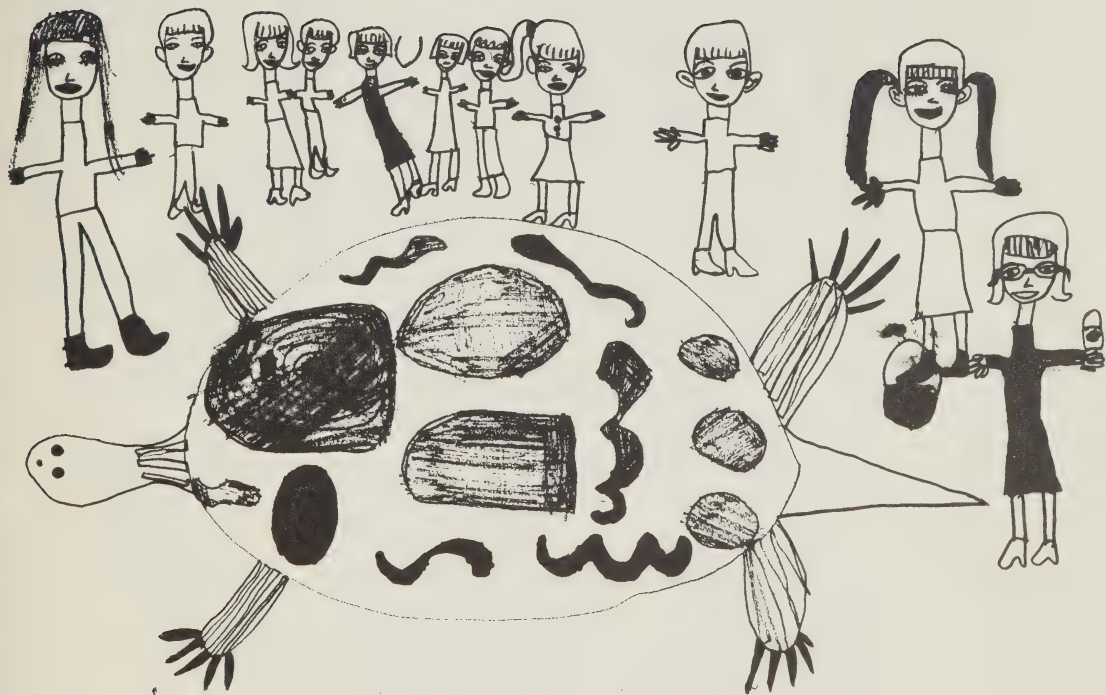
A Province of Ontario grant of \$11,000 defrayed the purchase cost of a tractor, loader, backhoe attachment and snow blower. The equipment is being used by the band to do general brushing, basement excavation, cutting timber for bridge repairs, gathering firewood, constructing picnic site equipment and other tasks. The proposed improvements that are being carried out will leave the community with a sense of pride and an ambition to go to another phase of self-development.

Trout Lake Indian Band

The Trout Lake Indian Band located 165 air miles north of Pickle Crow in the Kenora District is comprised of six satellite communities. Band members are currently engaged in a number of ambitious and worthwhile projects which require first-rate management.

The tourist camp requires improved administration as well as a stepped-up advertising and promotion programme. There are plans to take over a local community store and this transfer, as well as the actual operation of the store, will require sound management skills. A building formerly used as a nursing station is to be converted to a small hotel to help meet the increasing demand for accommodation in the area. All of these projects, together with a number of more modest activities, will require competent supervision. A Provincial grant of \$12,000 assisted the band in paying the salary and expenses of a Projects Manager for one year.

From the point of view of both social and economic achievements, the band plans have every indication of a successful endeavour. It is anticipated that greater community awareness, as well as increased involvement of local residents in the community development process, will be the end result from the implementation of these projects.



Union of Ontario Indians

The Union of Ontario Indians, an incorporated organization, assists native people in Ontario in their discussions with Government officials, treaty rights and developmental programs of an economic, educational and social nature.

The Union, acting as a spokesman for the native people is translating into Cree and Ojibway, Federal and Provincial Government positions on topics of concern to Indian communities. The project, assisted by a provincial grant of \$10,308 provides information on government policies and development resources previously not easily available to native people whose first language is not English.

Better understanding of government programs assists native leaders in making responsible decisions about their own goals and facilitates the development of positive relationships between Indian people and Government officials.

A second grant of \$1,000 assisted the Union of Ontario Indians in covering the cost of a feasibility study to establish a Community Development Programme in Indian communities. The overall aim of the study is to help the Indian people of the Province to gain access to development resources available through various Provincial and Federal Departments and the private sector and to break the barriers of isolationism.

An addition grant of \$200 covered the expenses of a meeting with the area chiefs.

This endeavour by the Union, represents a valuable educational process which will allow Indian people to determine their own future based on a realistic appraisal of existing programs.





Woods



Wikwemikong Indian Band in co-operation with the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education

The Wikwemikong Indian Band, in co-operation with the Ontario Institute for Studies and Education, is developing a nursery school program geared to the needs of Indian children. This research programme, initiated in 1971 has involved the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Research and Planning Branch of the Ministry of Community and Social Services.

By involving and training native mothers, this project enables band members to have a direct input into the education process of their children and is significant in terms of preserving Indian culture and heritage.

The long-range goal is the sharing of this programme with other Indian mothers so that similar nursery programmes may be established where needed.

A Provincial grant of \$19,549 made to the Ontario Institute for Studies and Education assisted the Wikwemikong Indian Band realization of this research project.

Whitefish River Indian Band

The process of co-operation among people provides a strong voice in the development of native communities. The Whitefish River Indian Band, in co-operation with the Metis community of Whitefish Falls, has undertaken responsibility for road maintenance on the reserve and ensure the clearing of a connecting road to Whitefish Falls.

Although Federal-Provincial financing is available for road maintenance for major roads, no assistance is available to keep access roads open to winterized cottages on the reserve or to the four mile distant Metis community of Whitefish Falls. There are 35 cottages on the reserve and a further 60 are to be constructed within the next two years. The success of the project depended on the purchase of a grader-snowplow combined vehicle which would be used to develop and maintain roads not subsidized by the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and the Ministry of Transportation and Communication, to clear driveways for a price and to open up a maple sugar bush. Some revenue will be generated, but more important, will be the pride of self-achievement resulting from managing reserve road maintenance.

The Provincial grant of \$8,000 defrayed the cost in purchasing a used snowplow-grader which facilitated the implementation of the project.

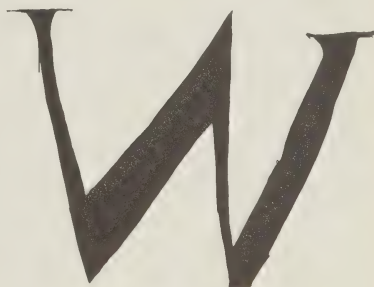
A further provincial grant of \$5,000 assisted the Whitefish River Indian band in setting up a cafeteria-style restaurant on Birch Island. The facility provides employment for five native persons and is used by band members and the sizable tourist population of the area.

Native people involved in this project have gained experience and confidence in operating a small business. Direct economic benefits are being derived from gainful employment, as well as from the local spending of income generated from the cafeteria.

Widjiitiwin Corporation McIntosh, Ontario

The Widjiitiwin Corporation is a pulp-cutting enterprise in the Dryden area, owned and managed by local Indian residents. Under the auspices of the Corporation, persons in the community receive training in administrative and business management skills.

A provincial grant of \$13,000 from the Indian Community Branch defrayed the costs of the project management and encouraged the development of leadership in a business environment.



Wikwedoong Native Cultural Centre Thunder Bay

Wikwedoong Native Cultural Association was incorporated to promote the social and cultural advancement of native Indian people in the Thunder Bay area.

A provincial grant of \$15,000 assisted the Association in the establishment of an audio-tape library of Indian legends and stories of the Ojibway and Cree storytellers located throughout the isolated and remote areas of Northern Ontario.

Grants during year ending March 31, 1973

Project	Indian Community Grants	Organi- zational Grants
Alderville Indian Band		
1) East Sugar Island Archeological Project	\$9,000	
Algonquian Research Project Incorporated		
2) Operations	25,000	
Amik Association		
3) Operations	26,500	
4) Operations	37,000	
5) Operations	10,000	
Angling Lake		
Trout Lake Indian Band		
6) Winterization of Handicraft Centre	1,000	
Aroland Indian Association Incorporated		
7) Project Manager	8,400	
8) Community Store	18,200	
9) Hydro Electric Power Project	1,951.85	
Batchewana Village Corporation		
10) Tractor and truck	25,650	
Batchewana Band Industries Limited		
11) Corporation Manager	10,000	
Batchewana Indian Band		
12) Youth Programme		\$2,500
Beausoleil Indian Band		
Christian Island		
13) Crawler-tractor	18,500	
Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples		
14) Operating budget of Information Centre	15,000	
Cape Croker Indian Band		
15) Historical Research Project	6,250	
Central Ontario Regional Amalgamated Indian Development Council		
16) Project Manager and Meeting Expenses	20,340	
17) Video tape Unit	3,600	
18) Regional newsletter	5,000	

Project	Indian Community Grants	Organi- zational Grants
Chippewas of Georgina Island Indian Band		
19) Steel barge	24,000	
Constance Lake Indian Band		
20) Community store	12,900	
Couchiching Indian Band		
21) Community bus	5,613.50	
22) Loader backhoe	11,500	
Deer Lake Indian Band		
23) Operating expenses	13,000	
Experimental Housing Programme		
24) Experimental Housing Project	6,000	
25) Experimental Housing Project	19,600	
Fort William Indian Band		
26) Tourist campsite	13,125	
Friendship Centres		
27) 28) Programmes and Operations	50,800	92,144
Grand Council Treaty #3		
29) Economic Development Manager	42,000	
30) Video-tape Unit	3,700	
Grand Council Treaty #9		
31) Management Consultants	30,000	
Grassy Narrows Indian Band		
32) Logging Operations	10,000	
Indian Crafts Foundation		
33) Operating expenses	53,650	
Indian Hall of Fame		
34) Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition	10,000	
Islington Indian Band		
Whitedog Reserve		
35) Heavy Equipment	6,500	

Project	Indian Community Grants	Organizational Grants
Keewatinung Institute Sault Ste. Marie 36) Operating expenses	10,000	
Kenora Metis and Non-Status Indian Association 37) Project Manager	9,800	
Lac La Croix Indian Band 38) Fur Trading Operating	3,000	
Lac Seul Indian Band 39) Community Store	10,000	
Long Lake #58 Indian Band 40) Crawler-loader with Backhoe	17,825	
Manitou Arts Foundation 41) Summer School of Fine Arts	19,000	
Martin Falls Indian Band Ogoki 42) Community Store	9,982	
Meeting '72 43) Consultation Programme	130,000	
Meshe Beshe Indian Dance Team Thunder Bay 44) Cultrual Programme	12,000	
Mohawks of the Gibson Indian Band 45) Campsite Development	13,800	
Moose Factory Fire Prevention and Roads Committee 46) Grader	2,000	
Muskrat Dam Trout Lake Indian Band 47) Community Store	5,000	
Naicatchewenin Indian Band 48) Community Store	1,500	

Project	Indian Community Grants	Organizational Grants
Nickickousemenecaning Indian Band 49) Pow-Wow	500	
Nipissing Indian Band 50) All Purpose Truck	12,000	
Nishnawbe Institute 51) Operations	29,400	
North American Arts and Crafts Association 52) Craft Programme		600
Northeastern Ontario Native Development Association 53) Operating Costs	6,000	
Ogoki-River Guides Corporation Collins 54) Tourist Project 55) Experimental Log House	7,000 4,000	
Oneidas of the Thames Indian Band 56) Tractor and Backhoe	9,000	
Ontario Co-operative Development Association 57) Pilot Project	12,500	
Ontario Native Women's Association 58) Founding Meeting 59) Board Meeting 60) Operating Expenses / 1972 61) Directors' Meeting 62) Operating Expenses / 1973-74		500 1,080 15,696 680 28,600
Parry Island Indian Band 63) Marina Development	22,000	
Pic 50 Heron Bay Indian Band 64) Leathercraft project	5,359	
Rainbow Country Community Development Project 65) Operating Costs	2,100	

Project	Indian Community Grants	Organi- zational Grants
Rainy River Indian Band Manitou Rapids Reserve at Emo 66) Community Store	10,350.65	
Rat Portage Dalles Corporation 67) Project Manager and Bookkeeper	10,000	
Saugeen Indian Band 68) Heavy Equipment	22,000	
Sheshegwaning Indian Band 69) Tractor and Backhoe	9,700	
Shoal Lake Corporation 70) Project Manager	9,250	
Shoal Lake #39 and #40 Indian Bands 71) Ice machine and related equipment	5,000	
Sioux Lookout Fellowship and Communications Centre 72) Northwestern Ontario Communication Network	13,000	
73) Northwestern Ontario Communication Network	20,000	
74) Translators' Workshop	7,000	
Six Nations Indian Band 75) Historical Research Project	2,296	
South Pytiawabik Bay Metis Women's Group Macdiarmid 76) Community Hall Renovations		2,000
Spanish River Indian Band 77) Road Grader and Snowplow	18,000	
Sucker Creek Band of the Ojibways 78) Truck	9,500	
Temagami Indian Band 79) Trapping Equipment	5,000	

Project	Indian Community Grants	Organi- zational Grants
Thessalon Indian Band 80) Tractor	11,000	
Trout Lake Indian Band 81) Project Manager	12,000	
Union of Ontario Indians 82) Cree and Ojibway Translation Services 83) Meeting of area chiefs 84) Community Development Feasibility Study	10,308	200 1,000
Whitefish River Indian Band 85) Cafeteria 86) Grader-Snowplow	5,000 8,000	
Widjiitwin Corporation 87) Business Management Training Programme	13,000	
Wikwedoong Native Cultural Centre 88) Programme	15,000	
Wikwemikong Indian Band in co-operation with the Ontario Institute for Studies and Education 89) Day Nursery Programme	19,549	

\$1,127,500 \$160,000

Indian Community Branch

**Ontario Ministry of Community
and Social Services.**

Honourable Rene Brunelle, Minister

T. M. Eberlee, Deputy Minister

